

ALEXANDER HOME AGAIN

He Was Given High Honor While at Yale.

Professor W. D. Alexander, surveyor general in Hawaii for many years and now in charge of the island branch of the United States coast survey, returned yesterday from a ten weeks' visit in the States. While away the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Yale, for conspicuous services in the field of science and literature and education in the Hawaiian Islands.

Professor Alexander spent considerable a portion of his time while away with Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, who was consul from Hawaii in that city during the years from 1893 until annexation.

"I have been away just two months and a half," said Mr. Alexander yesterday. "I left on May 9th, and visited in Washington, Boston and New Haven and other places during my absence."

"I spent considerable time with Gorham D. Gilman. He had always been known as a strong friend of Hawaii. Mr. Gilman is eighty-one years of age but he walks to his place of business every day. He is more active than many a younger man. Mr. Gilman has a wonderful memory. He is at present engaged in writing reminiscences of old Honolulu of the year 1841. I think Mr. Thrum is to publish them. Mr. Gilman has probably the best private collection works on the islands on the mainland. He is in the best of health. I also met Dr. Twombly in Boston or, rather in Newton where Mr. Gilman also lives."

"Yes, I had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon me at Yale. It was a rather interesting ceremony. I spent two weeks in New Haven—all of commencement week. The degrees were conferred in the magnificent new building just completed. This is Woolsey Hall and it was the first public ceremony held in the hall. It is a beautiful building, with art room and three galleries, and has a seating capacity of 3,000."

"I also spent some time in Washington where I called at the coast survey office and also upon John W. Foster. Washington is deserted now as far as official life is concerned. Mr. Foster is hard at work upon the Alaskan Boundary settlement matter. In his new book he devotes two pages to Hawaii."

"One of the longitude tests for Honolulu was completed while I was there, and the work was very satisfactory. The first observations were made by Mr. Smith in Honolulu and Mr. Morse at San Francisco. The result showed not a second's difference from what we had always considered the longitude of Honolulu. Mr. Morse is now in Guam and further tests are to be made. Then Mr. Morse goes to Manila."

"The work here? There is nothing of particular importance excepting that I shall soon commence work to determine the correct position of Nihaui on the map."

W. W. BRUNER BACK FROM WEST INDIES

W. W. Bruner, the pineapple and coffee man of Kona, has returned from a visit to the West Indies. He went to look into tropical agriculture and found a great deal to interest him. While away he bought pineapples of the Red Spanish variety and will try them on his Kona ranch.

Mr. Bruner has hopes that Hawaiian coffee will take a high and profitable place in the market. He does not have any illusions about a bounty which one Congress may put on and the next one repeal, but suggests that if Congress would legislate against the importation of low-grade coffee as it does against low-grade tea, a national market for fine coffee would be established in which the Hawaiian product would find a steady and remunerative sale. A great deal of trash coffee now comes in, stuff below the minimum standard of No. 7 Brazilian, which should be ruled out.

Pineapple culture would be useless here but for the tariff. That saves it from the competition of Singapore. Mr. Bruner says that the industry must rely on canning as green fruit has too many up and downs to pay the grower. One shipment of pineapples from Cuba, the first, brought four cents a fruit; the next, one cent a fruit, the losses on the last shipment going far to counterbalance the gains on the first. The canned pineapple is not perishable and can be sold at a standard price.

The legislative enemies of W. F. C. Hasson, who cut off his salary as electric light inspector, managed to kick him upstairs. He is now back in the Navy as a professor at Annapolis with the rank and pay of lieutenant commander.

Won't somebody throw out a life line to John K. Sumner?—Star.

That's what the lawyers have been doing—with the usual collection box at the end of it.

SUMMER COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

OREGLIA CONTROLS CATHOLIC CHURCH



CARDINAL OREGLIA, WHO MAY BE THE NEXT POPE.

Cardinal Oreglia, the present and interim head of the Roman Catholic church, and a probable successor of Pope Leo, today fills a very unique position and for the next ten days the Catholic world will watch closely his utterances regarding the condition of the church.

It has been rumored that Cardinal Oreglia, who has frequently expressed his dissatisfaction with the methods of the financial administration at the vatican, will take advantage of his brief tenure of power to call to a very strict account those officials and dignitaries who are at present intrusted with the control and management of the papal treasury. In fact, the demise of Leo XIII, is likely to be followed by some very drastic measures at the vatican on the part of Cardinal Oreglia, and this eventuality is, according to the well-known divine at Rome, who writes for the Independence Belge, a matter of grave concern and of much discussion in pontifical circles in the Eternal City. While Leo XIII practiced a far greater amount of economy than his predecessor on the papal throne and abolished all sorts of useless extravagances and sinecures, it is doubtful whether he was as well served in the management and administration of the pontifical treasury as was Pius IX, and until Cardinal Oreglia takes the customary inventory of the contents of the treasury and of the funds in the possession of the late pontiff no one will know with any degree of certitude whether the finances of the Holy See are in excellent order or whether the apprehensions which are expressed in some quarters regarding them have any foundation.

Ever since the pope lost his temporal power in 1870 the financial affairs of the Holy See have been the subject of a large and ungratified curiosity. Many outsiders have grappled with the proposition, but none of them successfully. The pope personally was not rich at all, but his official income and expenditures were large. There are no estimates discussed in council at the vatican and no annual statements of the condition of the papal treasury are made. The pope is his own treasury department, and money matters are settled by him with his accountants under a triple seal of secrecy.

The financial affairs of the pope being one of those things not particularly the business of outsiders, many outsiders have taken an absorbing interest in them and the volunteer experts have been able to account for a papal expenditure of \$1,500,000 a year. They also can account for an income

of \$1,000,000 a year. The puzzle is to find the missing half a million dollars. This, work as they will, they have not been able to do so far. It comes from somewhere—but where?

When Rome became the capital of Italy the new government did not interfere with the benefices of the secular clergy, and though friars and monasteries were suppressed their inmates were provided for by a special government fund. Since then other congregations have cropped up under foreign auspices to such an extent that the religious orders of Rome including the wealthy Jesuits, are said to own property to the extent of \$60,000,000. So the lower clergy of Italy, far from being a drain on the papal treasury, help materially to its replenishment. The majority of the cardinals are archbishops and draw their revenues from their sees. Only about twenty-five live in Rome as associates with the pope in the government of the church and draw salaries from the papal exchequer. These "Curia Cardinals" each receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, which cannot be considered large for such an exalted office and considering the state which they are expected to maintain.

The pope never renounced his sovereignty over his lost Italian states and maintained at foreign courts nuncios and legates, whose duties in countries where the state church is the Catholic church are not confined entirely to ecclesiastical affairs. These ambassadors of the Holy See are of course, paid out of the exchequer of the vatican. Then the pope had a numerous household of prelates and chamberlains, a small army of servants and a miniature army, of guards, which parades on state occasions and furnishes guards for the great palaces of the vatican and Lateran. The chamberlains and the officers of the guard received only nominal salaries, but the common soldiers, the court prelates and the great staff of subordinate employees cost ready money, and it is stated that the entire cost of the pope's diplomatic service and of his court amounted to the sum named—\$1,500,000.

It is fairly easy to get at the papal expenditures, but when it comes to the question of papal income we are in the dark at once and have to grope around, finding pieces of information here and there and trying to arrive at a reasonable whole by putting them together.

When Pius IX was deprived of his temporal sovereignty the Italian government voted him an annual subsidy of \$645,000. But the pope indignantly refused to accept money from those who had seized "the patrimony of Peter," and neither he nor his successor

ever have touched a lire of the subsidy, the arrears of which now amount to about \$19,000,000. At the time Pope Pius IX refused this subsidy he was known to have investments in the foreign fund amounting to \$5,000,000. This amount has been increased since and is now believed to yield an annual income of not less than \$250,000. The revival of Peter's pence yielded in the first years of the papal seclusion a large amount, but now is believed to yield only about \$300,000 a year. Jubilees, beatifications of saints, pilgrimages and other religious gatherings in Rome, at all of which offerings are made to the Holy See, yield in ordinary years some \$200,000. The great papal jubilee is known to have brought in round numbers \$800,000 to the papal coffers, but that was an extraordinary occasion; usual is the annual revenue from religious gatherings, etc., is only one-fourth of that.

Another source of revenue is in the offerings of the faithful who are admitted to special audiences with the supreme pontiff. A wealthy Catholic who is admitted to an audience with the pope generally leaves something in the shape of cash with the prelate on duty in the ante-chamber. As these special audiences are frequent and the offerings sometimes large, it is thought that the pope could not derive less than another \$250,000 a year from them. The Duke of Norfolk, for instance, when he visited the holy father, generally left behind him a little present of \$5,000.

So far an income of approximately \$1,000,000 has been accounted for; but where the balance is scraped together to meet the annual outgo of \$1,500,000 is beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. It is thought that the Queen of Spain and the Emperor of Austria, who are most devout children of the church, contribute liberally to the treasury of the pontiff, but their aid can not possibly amount to enough to cover the missing \$500,000.

Ellis Lando will be the first actual representative of Hawaii in the Naval Academy. His predecessor was a Connecticut youth whom Delegate Wilcox was "worked" to appoint. Lando is an unusually bright young man and in the ordinary course of events should be an Admiral at fifty. The good wishes of all who know him will be his at Annapolis and in his subsequent career.

Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Sinclair have returned to town from a vacation on Hawaii.

TANBARA HAS FEW WEEKS TO LIVE

Official notice of the Tanbara Gisa-bura case was received in the mail by Governor Dole and United States Attorney Breckons yesterday. The Governor's reprieve is extended until August 14th.

Almost identical letters were received by the Governor and district attorney. Tanbara will be sentenced. The Governor's communication was as follows:

Washington, July 4, 1903.
Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.

Sir: You are informed that the papers in the above entitled case have been submitted to the Attorney General and by him to the President, and that the President on July 2nd, 1903, denied the application.

The case is therefore disposed of and the papers have been placed on the files of the Department.

By direction of the Attorney General, Respectfully Yours,
J. S. BASLEY SMITH,
Pardon Attorney.

P. S.—The President denied the application for clemency, and continued the reprieve granted by you to noon of Friday, August 14th, at which time it shall terminate. The formal order and necessary instructions will be sent to the United States Attorney and Marshal.

MISSIONARIES AND THE SILK BUSINESS

The Friend, which is out for July, is a number of special interest. Among the notable articles is one by Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., headed, "Did the Missionaries Destroy the Silk Business in Hawaii?" It is as follows:

Such an allegation used to be heard here over fifty years ago, among numerous charges made by persons hostile to missionaries. That stale charge was revived last year and published by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, in Worcester, Mass. He found it in a book published by some German visitor to Honolulu. The present writer was asked by the editor of The Independent of New York to report the truth in the matter; but his statement was anticipated by Mr. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, who had personal knowledge on the subject.

The substance of the charge was that the missionaries would not permit the natives to feed the silkworms on the Sabbath day, in consequence of which the attempt to produce silk became a failure with great loss to the white men who had undertaken the business. That charge was absolutely denied by all the missionaries and their friends. Those excellent people were all anxious to have the silk enterprise prosper, as furnishing needed employment to the natives; and while they taught the people religiously to observe the Sabbath, they carefully instructed them that it was lawful to perform any necessary labor on that day.

The present writer is able to testify that at the age of eleven, in 1838, he visited the home of Rev. P. J. Gulick at Koloa, Kauai, where he saw silkworms fed and silk reeled in Mr. Gulick's own house. At the same time, Mr. Titcomb had a considerable plantation of mulberry-trees in the vicinity, and was breeding silkworms and reeling silk on a considerable scale. The missionary, Gulick, certainly favored the undertaking. Mr. Hooper was at the same time conducting a small sugar plantation at the same place; and much was said about the immense advantage it was to the natives to be able to earn twelve and a half cents a day by their labor, as they could do nowhere else in the Islands except in the sea-ports.

The failure of silk-culture as a commercial enterprise appears to have been owing mainly to the absence of the trained and patient skill necessary in the laborers employed. Hawaiians were incompetent for success in such work, which needs a rural population like those in China, Japan or France. Mr. Gilman quoted Mr. James Jackson Jarves in reference to the latter's own failure in silk production, which he attributes to various difficulties in the care of the worms, making no allusion to the Sabbath question. Mr. Gilman was himself in the later forties a luna on a plantation under Mr. Titcomb at Hanalei, but does not recall Mr. T's attributing his failure to any Sunday difficulty.

It is not improbable that some friction might have arisen on the Sabbath labor question, but not owing to mission influence. The natives inherited from pagan times extremely rigid habits about the observance of any taboo days. The Sabbath was always known as "Ka La Kapu." The Taboo day. Under heathen regime, it was death for any one to be found working on a tabu-day, and the people transferred such strict notions to the Christian Sabbath. As an example, the late Mr. E. V. Hall, when a missionary, was once stopped by a native constable when crossing the street to his own house on Sunday with a pail of water. So it is quite possible that native employees may have shirked duty on the plea of Sabbath violation. But that was not the missionary's fault.

S. E. BISHOP.

UNLAWFUL DURENCE

A Chinese Woman Snatched From Keeper.

U. S. Marshal E. R. Hendry was given a peculiar writ of habeas corpus to serve yesterday afternoon. It was the first of the kind ever issued in this Territory. The writ itself was addressed to a person against whom a complaint of keeping a prisoner was lodged—the detention being not only without color of law but for distinctly criminal purposes as alleged. Then the respondent was by the writ commanded to bring the body of the unlawfully imprisoned subject into court, while to the Marshal was addressed an order annexed to the writ commanding him to take possession of the person of the subject "for safe keeping."

Lai Chee Hing was petitioner for the writ, the information he laid in the petition being that Jue Gun was holding as a prisoner, for immoral purposes, a Chinese woman named Jung Hung. The place of unlawful confinement was a house in a lane that leads off Liliha, near King street.

Marshal Hendry rode out in a hack driven by Tom Quinn to serve the papers. He was accompanied by an interpreter who was acquainted with the objects of search at least by sight. The house was found to be the first one in the lane after passing a building with front on Liliha street. There is a stable at the extremity of the lane, which the sequel proved to be a populous rendezvous.

The dwelling is under two roofs, of a common style in Chinese dwellings, with a hallway in the middle separating two rooms. Marshal Hendry, accompanied by his interpreter and the hackdriver, entered the room on the right of the entrance. There Jue Gun was pointed out to him, another Chinaman being in the room with him. Through the interpreter the Marshal stated his business with Jue Gun and served on him the writ of habeas corpus.

Jue Gun made a fuss at first and started an outcry with the probable object of inciting interference. Marshal Hendry gave him to understand that this game would not work and compelled the respondent to sit down, while the woman Jung Hung was notified to get ready for leaving the place in custody of the Marshal. Meantime the noise raised by Jue Gun brought quite fifty Chinamen within a few seconds upon the premises. They, however, made no hostile demonstration.

In the room on the left the alleged prisoner was found with two children and a nurse. She wished to take the nurse and children with her to jail and Marshal Hendry granted the request, as the petitioner has to pay all the expenses of the woman's detention pending the disposal of the writ.

There is said to be considerable wealth in a combination represented by the respondent, Jue Gun, and a strong legal light to clear himself of the charge against him is therefore anticipated.

The writ and order in the case are as follows:

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the District of Hawaii.

In the matter of the application of Lai Chee Hing for and on behalf of Jung Hung, for a writ of habeas corpus.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

The United States of America to Jue Gun:

We command you that you have the body of Jung Hung, by you imprisoned and detained as it is averred, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name said Jung Hung shall be called or charged, before Honorable M. M. Esteo, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Hawaii, at the Courtroom of said Court on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1903, at 10 a. m. of said day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jung Hung.

Witness the Honorable M. M. Esteo, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, District of Hawaii, and the seal thereof, at Honolulu, in said District, on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1903, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

W. B. MALING,
Clerk of said Court.
FRANK L. HATCH,
Deputy Clerk.

In the District Court of the United States in and for the District of Hawaii.

In the matter of the application of Lai Chee Hing for and on behalf of Jung Hung, for a writ of habeas corpus.

Order.

To E. R. Hendry, U. S. Marshal in and for the Territory of Hawaii.

Upon reading and filing the verified petition of Lai Chee Hing for a writ of habeas corpus for and on behalf of Jung Hung, and a writ of habeas corpus having this day been issued, directed to Jue Gun, in whose custody the said Jung Hung is now, and by whom the said Jung Hung is unlawfully detained and restrained of her liberty; and it appearing to this Court that it is for the best interests of justice and good morals that the said Jung Hung be immediately taken from the custody of the said Jue Gun and confined for safe keeping at a proper place, pending the return of the writ of habeas corpus this day issued:

Now therefore you are hereby ordered and directed to immediately take possession of the person of the said Jung Hung for the purpose of safe keeping and convey her to a proper place, pending the return of said writ.

MORRIS M. ESTEE,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, District of Hawaii.
Dated this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1903.